

for years well sustained in Concord. It was vigorous during the war period, and for some time afterward. At length, however, it went into decline, and ultimately became a by-gone. But the occasional lecture, from the lips of Beecher, Gough, Talmage, Fields, or other thinkers who had a message worth delivery, was still gladly heard. Short courses on special subjects pertaining to literature and science found favor with audiences more or less select. The Young Men's Christian Association also had well attended courses. A foothold in the general public interest in Concord was maintained by the lecture, even with so powerful a rival as the drama. The theatrical stage of the opera house never ceased to be a lecture platform. In 1890 the people of Concord signified their attachment still to the lecture system, by full attendance, in the spring of that year, upon a free course delivered by residents of the city, comprising Rev. Franklin D. Ayer, Joseph B. Walker, Rev. Thomas W. Illman, Amos Hadley, Samuel C. Eastman, Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, Rev. James K. Ewer, and Professor James W. Patterson.

On the 26th of December, 1891, died Mrs. Abigail B. Walker, widow of Timothy Walker,—a son of Judge Timothy Walker, so prominent in the history of the town,—leaving to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, the Rolfe and Rumford Asylum, the Free Lecture Course, and other public institutions of Concord, about one half of her estate. Under the bequest of the Timothy and Abigail B. Walker Free Lecture Course to the Citizens of Concord, courses of free lectures upon historical, scientific, literary, and other subjects have been given each winter since that of 1896-'97. They are supported upon the income of thirty thousand dollars left by Mrs. Walker. The drawing of seats for these courses has become an event in the life of the city, and the crowded audiences usually attending the lectures do honor to the intelligence of the people.

Nor was Music, as a science and an art, neglected. Progress in this department of culture was marked and constant during the five last decades of the century. In the church choir, vocal music—with or without organ accompaniment—reached high artistic excellence. It became, too, an indispensable constituent of the public school curriculum, while pianoforte instruction came to be deemed almost an essential feature of woman's training. Bands and orchestras flourished in meeting the demands of a music-loving community, and musical entertainments, offered by the best talent of the times, were received with merited zest.

In the early Sixties, the idea of organizing a State Musical Festival was conceived by three Concord teachers of music—John H. Morey, Benjamin B. Davis, and John Jackman. The festival, or conven-

tion, open to the attendance of singers from all parts of the state, was to be held annually at the capital. The idea met with favor, and at length ripened into a successful enterprise. On the 26th of January, 1864, the first festival convened at Eagle hall, and continued in session four days. The people of Concord welcomed with ready hospitality the numerous visitors in attendance, and thus, as well as otherwise, expressed their high sense of the value of musical culture. The convention was a busy one, with its daytime rehearsals and evening concerts in which a chorus of more than five hundred voices participated. L. O. Emerson, of Boston, was director; Mrs. Minnie Little, of the same city, vocal soloist; and John H. Morey, pianist, with Mrs. Martha Dana Shepard, of Holderness, accompanist. The successful beginning had been made; and twenty-two festivals followed in as many successive years,—all held in Concord, and in Eagle and Phenix halls, save the last, which came off in April, 1886, in the Granite State Skating Rink Building on Pleasant street. All the festivals had competent directors, well-trained choruses, talented soloists, and skilful pianists. The "Temple Quartette" and the "Mendelssohn Quintette," both of Boston, often lent *eclat* to concerts by fine vocal and orchestral efforts. In the later years, the three originators of the enterprise were assisted in the management of the conventions by Henri G. Blaisdell, who organized an Orchestra and thus helped to train home talent in that branch of musical art.

Though the annual convention was discontinued, yet its influence in developing musical talent and cultivating musical taste could not perish, and the chamber and symphony concerts occasionally presented by Mr. Blaisdell helped to keep in healthy life the public interest. Within a few years, the Concord Choral Union was formed to associate the singers of the city for thorough study and drill in sacred and classical music, and to present the results of their efforts in occasional public entertainments. In this work Mr. Blaisdell was prominent, as also was Charles S. Conant, who had come into charge of the department of music in the public schools. During the latter days of April, 1892, a grand festival was held at the opera house, with Henri G. Blaisdell as conductor, and Miss Ada M. Aspinwall, the accomplished pianist of the organization, as accompanist. Five concerts were given, at the last of which was presented, in climax of success, Mendelssohn's "Oratorio of Elijah." Though artistically successful, the festival, unfortunately, left a debt upon the association, and the Choral Union attempted afterwards but little.

In January, 1899, some, who had been leaders in the Union's good work, uniting with others of kindred spirit, carried out a well-matured purpose in establishing a new organization, named the Concord Ora-

torio Society, with William P. Fiske for president; George D. B. Prescott, vice-president; Augustus D. Ayling, secretary and treasurer; Charles S. Conant, director; and Ada M. Aspinwall, pianist. A large membership was at once gained, and a promising chorus was soon engaged in the study of Haydn's "Oratorio of the Creation," under the direction of Mr. Conant. In May, 1899, was made a public presentation of the oratorio, at which Blaisdell's Philharmonic Orchestra and several acceptable soloists from abroad assisted. The venture proved so satisfactory that other entertainments followed in 1900; while the Society proceeded to initiate a system of annual festivals, the first of which was held the next spring. The signal success of this experiment, of which Handel's "Oratorio of the Messiah" was a prominent feature,—due credit being given for the assistance rendered by outside vocal soloists,—was essentially a triumph of home talent, to the winning of which the efforts of Blaisdell's Orchestra of twenty-five pieces, the piano concerto of Milo Benedict, and the crowning work of the chorus of one hundred sixty members, all but ten of whom were of Concord, notably contributed.

Such facts as these, in their briefest statement, afford gratifying historic proof that music has found in Concord a congenial home of progress, and of culture even the highest. Other organizations, particularly those designated as Bands,¹ reached a degree of artistic excellence, honorable alike to themselves and to the community whose musical demands they helped to satisfy, and whose interest in good music was further signified by providing, in later years, for "Open Air Concerts," supported by municipal appropriation.

It will be remembered that in the early Fifties the Concord Young Men's Christian Association was organized, but did not long continue in active operation. Fifteen years later, in the autumn of 1868, the thought of re-establishing the institution took actual embodiment in a permanent organization, in which Dr. Ezra W. Abbott, Luther P. Durgin, and Charles W. Moore were prominent, the last mentioned serving as president.

The first quarters of the Association were in what afterwards came to be known as the Fraternity rooms, in White's block, but subsequently they were changed to a rear room in the second story of Exchange building, on the east side of Main street. The care of this room, lighted at night by only one gas jet, was entrusted to Dr. Abbott, at the compensation of two dollars a week. Within two years—or about 1870—a city missionary was put into the field, but from lack of funds the scheme was short-lived, and the indebtedness incurred thereby "almost made a family jar." Books, however, soon

¹ See Bands, etc., in note at close of chapter.

began to accumulate, a book-case was procured, and, in 1872, from lack of a librarian, keys were furnished those who desired access to the library. Upon the erection of the Board of Trade building in 1873 the Association removed thither, and an employee took care of the rooms at five dollars a week, but funds were collected slowly, and usually the year ended with a debt. Afterwards, before 1900, the Association twice changed its home, returning to Exchange block, and thence removing to desirable and well-arranged quarters in a new building, bearing its name, and situated at the corner of State and Warren streets.

In November, 1873, the state canvass began, and was continued seventeen years. Two other associations were organized within the limits of Concord: one, at Fisherville, in 1875; the other at West Concord, in 1877. These, in course of time, were discontinued. In 1879,—or a little later,—when the condition of the Association was decidedly unpromising, a Mr. Watkins, coming from New York, received a pledge from zealous members to pay a general secretary for three months. The experiment proved satisfactory; and thenceforward the general secretaryship became a vital feature of organization. From that date, too, more prosperous years ensued.

The Woman's Auxiliary, which was indeed to be an effective helper, was established in 1887; and, in January, 1888, the Concord Young Men's Christian Association was regularly incorporated. On the 31st of March, 1895, the Boston & Maine Railroad Department was organized, with a chairman and other officers, and with its own special work; the final jurisdiction being in the directorate of the elder organization. Its comfortable quarters were located on Railroad Square, opposite the station. This department also had its Woman's Auxiliary; and though celebrating in 1900 only its fourth anniversary—with its chairman, John F. Webster, presiding—yet it could report its fair share of successful effort contributed towards promoting the object of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which it was a part,—that object being the physical, mental, and spiritual upbuilding of young men. This was what the Association sought to accomplish through the gymnasium, the reading-room, educational classes, lectures, entertainments, socials, debates, Bible classes, religious services, and other methods, recreative, social, and religious. All along, the organization was trying to furnish recreation to the young men of Concord without temptation to evil.

To the year 1900 the presidents of the Association were Darius L. Guernsey, Moses B. Critchett, Luther P. Durgin, Charles H. Thorn-dike, Howard L. Porter, Charles T. Page, and William P. Fiske; the general secretaries, Perley A. Griswold, Willard E. Waterbury,

Edward F. McIntosh, Walter B. Abbott, H. M. Purington, William J. Chadbourne, W. A. Fairbanks, and Albert B. Smith.

The moral and social activities from 1880 to the end of the century were well marked and progressive. In the work of promoting temperance by means of moral suasion, the labors of individuals and societies continued to be constant and effective, so that at one time there were eight local organizations engaged in this cause. Among these the Woman's Christian Temperance Union wielded a wide and beneficent influence. The remarkable work done by the Reform Club in the Seventies had now become manifest, not only among individuals, but in public life. That movement was started by Joshua K. Osgood, of Gardiner, Maine, who, coming to Concord in December, 1875, organized the first Reform club at that time. The club, from the first, met with success, and accomplished widely-spread and lasting good throughout the period of its activity. Prominent among the supporters of the movement were Nathaniel White and his wife, Armenia S. White, who gave liberally of their abundant wealth and personal influence to promote the work of the organization. Charity and moral suasion were the means employed to increase the membership, and so potent did these prove, that within a month of the first meeting more than three thousand persons had signed the pledge. Meanwhile the Concord Temperance Reform Club had been formed, with Jacob H. Gallinger as temporary president, who, shortly afterward resigning, was succeeded by John W. Drew, one of the recent signers of the pledge. Under Mr. Drew's leadership the club attained a rapid and remarkable success.

It was but natural that the influences of work of this character should permeate society and leave more than a transient impress on the community. Such proved to be the fact. Personal restraint began gradually to show itself as the years progressed. Official efforts, however, to restrict the sale of liquors, continued with varying result; but those efforts were supplemented by the vigilant aid of the Anti-Saloon and Law and Order League, a strong state society which approached the liquor question through prohibitory statutes rather than through moral suasion.

In Concord, as in every city and large town throughout New Hampshire, open bar-rooms had been for many years common sights. While the number of saloons had not been allowed to increase, there yet remained up and down Main street, during much of the period under narration, no fewer than fifteen public drinking places. But in 1888 Nathaniel E. Martin, solicitor of Merrimack county, administered a lasting shock to the liquor business by bringing to bear the whole force of the law, and for the first time in a generation Concord

did not have within her limits an open bar-room. Ten years later Mr. Martin, as mayor of Concord, continued the rigorous measures that had distinguished him as solicitor, and inaugurated that policy of suppression which eventually tended to rid the city of the open saloon.¹

Among the important social movements of the last twenty years must be mentioned the Woman's Club. This organization, formed on a broad and inclusive plan, soon became a strong and influential factor in the social and intellectual life of the city. The plan laid down and strenuously followed was the forming of a club which should include many women of widely differing characteristics in a common purpose, by widening their sympathies and enlarging their interests in various phases of life, by increasing their knowledge of current matters, and by stimulating their education through discussions, lectures, and concerts. Mrs. Lillian Carpenter Streeter, with her associates, Mrs. Lydia F. Lund, Mrs. Julia R. Carpenter, Mrs. Frances C. Stevens, Mrs. Ella A. J. Hill, and Miss H. Maria Woods, introduced the idea of such a club early in 1893, and in April of that year, Mrs. Streeter called a meeting at her residence for purpose of formal organization. A constitution and by-laws were considered and adopted, and twenty-seven members were enrolled. Mrs. Streeter was chosen president, and the club began its work. At first the number of active members had been fixed at seventy-five, with ten associate members; but so popular did the club become that the waiting-list soon presented a reason for enlarging the limitation imposed by the constitution. Accordingly this was done several times, so that in 1900 the active membership reached two hundred twenty-five, with forty associate members. Meanwhile the annual dues had been increased to three dollars, thus enabling the various committees to offer, year after year, to the club and sometimes to the public, the choicest series of lectures and entertainments. From the beginning the board of management has always aimed at securing the best talent and keeping constantly in touch with the best thought of the day. The work of the club is distributed among nine committees of three members each, comprising Art, Literature, Education, Current Topics, Economics, Science, Philanthropy, Music, and Social Entertainments. In 1894 the club became a member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and has exercised much influence in its wider field of action. Succeeding Mrs. Streeter as president were Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft, Mrs. Mary P. Woodworth, and Mrs. Alice Nims, whose term of office ended in 1900.

Two things, the bicycle and the street railway, contributed greatly to club and out-of-door life during this period, and had much to do with those social organizations which have been so prominent

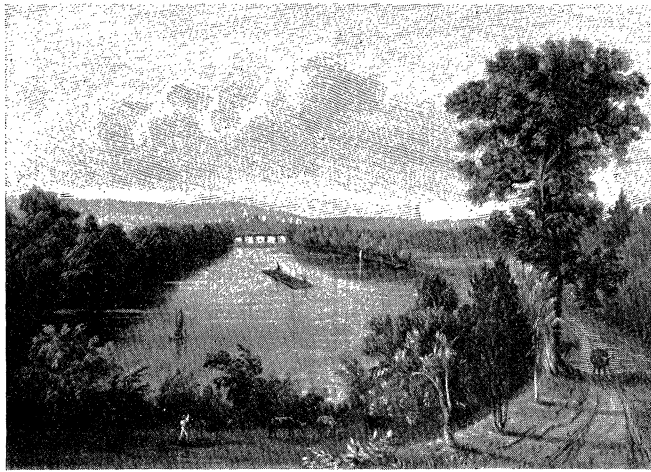
¹ See *Liquor Agencies*, in note at close of chapter.

a feature of later Concord. This was seen early in the Nineties, and continued without abatement to the end of the decade. The old-fashioned custom of going into the country for a day's picnicking was superseded by the newer custom of resorting to some lovely spot conveniently accessible, upon which a club house had been built. So popular did this kind of recreation become, that toward the close of the Nineties half a score or more of club houses, delightfully located, might be counted within the city's limits. To strangers visiting the town, this feature of social life at once arrested attention and received favorable comment. The custom was by no means confined to men, for two among the largest and best known clubs were organized and conducted by women. One of them, the Outing Club, formed in 1896, is said to be the pioneer club of its kind. Fondness for snowshoeing and wheeling, together with love of nature studies, prompted the members to form this organization, and to build for themselves an attractive club house on a sightly spot near Bow Mills, overlooking the valley of the Merrimack and the distant mountains to the North. To the house was given the name "Camp Weetamoo," in memory of a famous aboriginal princess of the tribe of Penacooks.

The charming scenery along the Contoocook, now rendered easy of access by the street railway and the river boats, at once caught the attention of pleasure seekers. By the close of the century, that locality had become the most popular and frequented of any in the city, both for brief outing and for permanent club-house settlement. There, in the course of the Nineties, were built several club houses and many summer camps and residences. In the spring of 1897, twenty-five ladies organized under the name of Country Club, and built a handsome house on the left bank of the river, near the Horse Hill bridge. The first president of the club was Ella R. Holden. Not far below, on the same side of the river, close to the water, was built the house of the Canoe Club, in July, 1895, when that organization was formed. The membership was limited to fifteen, and composed of lovers of canoeing and athletics. The original officers were Isaac Hill, president; Henry C. Holden, vice-president; Allen Hollis, treasurer and secretary. Above the railroad bridge, on the right bank, stands the modest Bank Clerks' Club, and still further up are several smaller club houses, and not a few well-constructed camps.

But among the organizations owning houses, the most famous and widely known is the Snowshoe Club. The beginning of this club may be traced to the love of snowshoe tramping on the part of Dr. Edward French, Edward W. Batchelder, Henry B. Colby, and a few companions, who, during the winter of 1888, had formed themselves into a little company for that purpose. The sport became

popular, and with the increase of snowshoers came the talk of putting up some kind of shelter, merely for rest and refreshment. The site finally chosen was admirably adapted. Montvue park, just to the north of Little pond, had been recognized for many years as remarkably favored in commanding an extensive view of the serrated mountain ridges to the north and west. There it was that the members built their unpretentious house. From that time, the history of the club was one of constant progression and development, so that the original house became transformed into a handsome and attractive



View of Great Bend from Passaconaway Club.

structure, thoroughly fitted for social life and residence. The membership, limited to twenty-five, comprises the leading professional and business men of the city, many of whom frequently pass the night at the club, and nearly every one of whom is present, with guests, at the regular Saturday dinner. The hospitality of the "Snowshoe"

is known far beyond New Hampshire, for counted in the number of its guests have been distinguished men in every rank of life; statesmen, governors, famous educators, judges, literary men, artists, and many others known to fame.

Across the Pembroke bridge, at a point on the river road, some three miles from the city, was built, in 1895, at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars, the Passaconaway club house. The site selected is singularly beautiful. On the high bank, where the Merrimack makes a broad bend, stands the attractive house with its view of the river for miles as it flows along the meadows and the wooded shores; of the distant city almost hidden, save the church spires and the state house dome, in thick foliage; of the shapely Kearsarge, and the far-away amphitheater of hills becoming more and more remote until confused in the mountain ranges to the north. The members of this club have made it a distinctive social factor. The membership, limited to thirty, has from the beginning been kept filled, and the dances and suppers of the club are a feature in the society life of the city.

The oldest club in Concord is the Webster, organized in Sep-

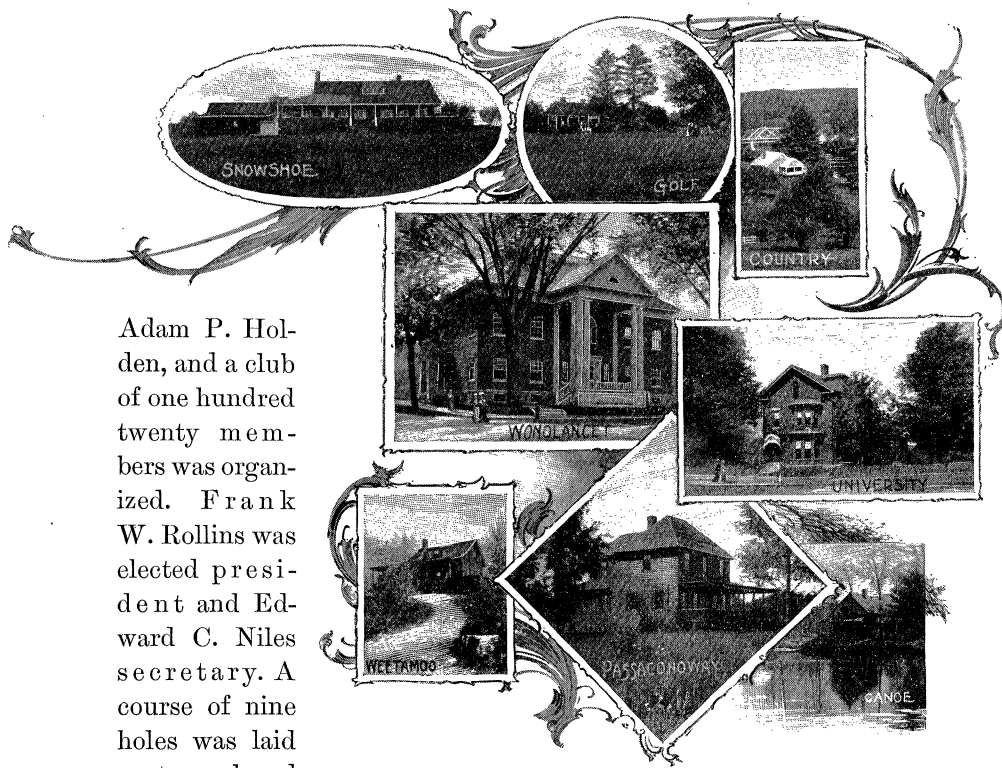
tember, 1868. The membership comprises gentlemen in every calling. While the purpose of the club is wholly social, its influence has been exercised beneficially on many public occasions, and its rooms have often been thrown open for the reception of distinguished strangers. The rooms at first were in the Cyrus Hill building, remaining there until the completion of the Woodward block, some eight years later, where more convenient quarters were provided. Among the presidents have been James N. Lauder, Edward L. Whitford, Gen. Michael T. Donahue, Edgar H. Woodman, and Jonathan Ware Butterfield. John A. White served as first secretary and treasurer for two years, and was succeeded by Charles C. Danforth, whose term of office has been unbroken since 1870.

Another of the old clubs, whose existence was prolonged from its formation in 1874 to its dissolution in 1899, was the Independent Club. The membership, limited to fifteen, was composed of Irish-Americans, and included some of the representative citizens of that race. The Independent was purely a social club. Among the members were singers and actors of rare ability, who frequently gave public entertainments for various charitable objects. Excursions formed another feature of the club life, and some of the largest and most remunerative excursions ever sent from Concord originated within this organization. The rooms remained in Central block during the whole period of the club's existence. Among the original members were William A. Happny, Cornelius E. Sullivan, James Ahern, William J. Ahern, John J. McNulty, Patrick H. Benson, Thomas Gallagher, James F. Kelly, and Michael H. Donovan.

The Wonolancet, the largest club organization in the city, was founded in 1891. The membership, starting with eighty-nine, rose to two hundred and fifty-one by 1900. The first president was Frank W. Rollins. From the beginning of the organization to the completion of the club house, the home of the club was in Chase block. Athletics were a prominent feature, and the gymnasium was extensive in its appointments. Socially the club occupied a foremost position in the city. The need of a house becoming apparent, the Fuller property was bought in 1898, and a handsome structure erected two years later at a total cost of twenty-six thousand dollars.

The University Club, composed entirely of college graduates or of men holding college degrees, was formed in 1901, its officers being: President, John F. Kent; vice-presidents, Benjamin A. Kimball and Frank W. Rollins; treasurer, John M. Mitchell. The membership, inclusive of non-residents, soon reached upward of one hundred seventy. During the first year it occupied rooms in the New Hampshire Savings Bank building, whence it moved to the Stickney house,

Prominent among the clubs of the city is the Beaver Meadow Golf Club. Having for its sole object an out-of-door sport, it occupies a distinct place among other club organizations. Another distinction attaches to the club in that it was the first organization of the kind to be established in central New Hampshire. The beginnings of golf in Concord were simple and inexpensive. It was during the early autumn of 1896 that Miss Mabel Hill, Miss Harriet L. Huntress, Paul R. Holden, and a few friends, began playing over the old ball ground near the fork of the highway at West Concord cemetery. Here were set a few holes, but with little to suggest the regulation links. The novelty of the sport, however, began to attract players, so that by the end of the year golf had made an impression. The following spring a meeting was called to form a permanent golf club. The call was signed by the three persons above mentioned and by



Club Houses.

Adam P. Holden, and a club of one hundred twenty members was organized. Frank W. Rollins was elected president and Edward C. Niles secretary. A course of nine holes was laid out on land owned by the

Sewall's Falls Company, and bunkers and hazards were constructed. In 1899 the club house was built and the course improved. The popularity of golf has made the Beaver Meadow Club one of the largest in the state.

By the close of the century Lake Penacook had become a favorite outing spot in Concord; its shores were dotted with summer houses, and club houses belonging to different organizations. Among the latter is the well built and conspicuous Alert Boat Club House, situated on the east shore at the head of the lake and costing upwards of two thousand dollars. This club, organized in 1878, is composed largely of members of the Alert Hose Company, who, after a few years of camping, built a permanent house for their purpose. In 1897 a larger club house was dedicated, with boating as one of the objects of the association. Henry Tucker was president in 1900.

The Yacht Club was one of the later organizations, with a commodious house, and a membership representing lovers of sailing and rowing. The frequent regattas became novel features in Concord club life.

A popular amusement was introduced into Concord during the last months of 1882, and was continued with unabated interest for several years, when it suddenly waned and disappeared. It was the Roller Skating Rink. For months the sport held complete control over hundreds of both sexes, and attracted galleries of spectators. The first rink was opened in Eagle hall, in December. The novelty of the pastime assured a large patronage, which became further increased by polo contests between the Concord club and clubs from Manchester and other New England cities. On polo nights the crowds were frequently so great as to turn away many seeking admittance. Encouraged by the prospects which more than a year's experience seemed to indicate, a company, under the direction of Payson and Sellers, secured a lease of land on Pleasant street, afterwards to be occupied by Sacred Heart church, and erected a spacious wooden rink containing a skating surface of five thousand square feet. Around three sides of the structure were rows of seats for spectators, while on the Pleasant street side were offices and retiring rooms. A unique feature was the band seats, which consisted of a huge box suspended over the center of the skating floor, to which access was had by a ladder. On the opening night (the 31st of March, 1884), more than a thousand tickets were taken at the gate. But this proved to be the height of the "rink craze," as the sport was called; for two years later the rink was taken down and removed to The Weirs, to be used as a music hall.

Of the societies and orders, fraternal and social, not elsewhere mentioned, and existing before 1880, these were some: Knights of Honor, Kearsarge Lodge (Penacook), formed in 1875; American Legion of Honor, Merrimack Council, in 1878; United Order of Golden Cross, Concord Commandery, in 1879. Among others formed within the last two decades of the century were: Royal Arcanum,

Granite State Council, in 1887, with Edward N. Pearson as regent; Order Sons of St. George, Welcome Stranger Lodge, in 1887; United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, in three Colonies—John Carver (March 6, 1891), Merrimack, and Harmony (1894)—having its hall, and a membership, in 1900, of more than seven hundred ladies and gentlemen; Daughters of St. George, organized late in the Nineties; Knights of Columbus, Concord Lodge, in 1895; Red Men, Arosaguntacook Tribe; Independent Order of Foresters, Court Tahanto, in 1895; Daughters of Liberty, Armenia White Council; Foresters of America, Courts Concord, Penacook, Union, and Catholic Order; Improved Order of Heptasophs, Kearsarge Conclave; Knights of Malta, Profile Commandery. This summary statement, though it may not be exhaustive, suffices to indicate the prevalent spirit of fellowship and mutual helpfulness existing in the city.

Fourteen Labor Unions had been established in Concord by 1894. Of these the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was the first in the state to be organized (August 17, 1864); the next in age was the Concord Branch of Granite Cutters (March 10, 1877); four—the Stationary Engineers, the Locomotive Firemen, the Iron Moulders—were organized in the Eighties; the Barbers, the Boot and Shoe Workers, the Railway Conductors, the Machinists, the Painters and Decorators, the Printers, and the Tool Sharpeners, in the Nineties.

Though history has to record no flagrant oppression of labor by capital, nor, generally, any unreasonable demand of labor upon capital, yet the Labor Commissioner¹ was compelled to put forth the following statement in his annual report of 1894: "Without doubt the greatest labor struggle ever known in the state occurred in Concord, in May, 1892, where after considerable parleying between the stonecutters and their employers upon points at issue regarding bill of prices, and other matters pertaining thereto, the New England Granite Company and other firms in the city and elsewhere closed their doors and threw hundreds of men out of employment, not only in New Hampshire but throughout the New England states. No settlement of the trouble was effected for months, but eventually compromises were made, and the lockout was brought to an end."²

During the period under review those societies were instituted to which patriotism and filial reverence for the fathers supply the motive,—Sons of the American Revolution, April 24, 1889; Daughters of the American Revolution, Rumford Chapter, in 1898; Society of Colonial Wars, September 27, 1894,—and to which Concord has given her share of interest and efficient membership.

As elsewhere mentioned associated effort, through county and state

¹ John W. Bourlet.

² See Labor Day, in note at close of chapter.

societies, had been, for years before 1870, employed to promote agriculture in New Hampshire. That year the State Board of Agriculture was established to systematize and facilitate progressive efforts. It had its headquarters at the capital of the state, with Moses Humphrey as its president for twenty-seven consecutive years, and Joseph B. Walker, also of Concord, as his successor. But nearly three years earlier another agricultural organization, national in its scope, had come into existence in the capital of the nation; for on the 4th of December, 1867, the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry was instituted at Washington.

In the course of eighteen years the Order gained strong foothold throughout the country. In New Hampshire it had its state grange and its more than one hundred subordinate granges. Its first organization in Concord was Rumford Grange No. 109, instituted at East Concord, on the 23d of December, 1885. Later, three others were established: Capital Grange, No. 113, in the compact part of the city, on the 30th of January, 1886; Penacook Park Grange, No. 184, at West Concord, on the 21st of April, 1892; and Dustin Island Grange, No. 252, at Penacook, on the 12th of March, 1897. All of these became permanent and prosperous.

Concord, within seven years after the institution of its pioneer grange, was the influential grange center of the thoroughly organized and powerful body of Patrons of Husbandry in New Hampshire, and its fame as such was abroad in the land. Twice within six years, once in 1892 and again in 1898, the National Grange did Concord the exceptional honor of choosing it as the place for holding its annual session. Those visits—each continuing more than a week—were occasions of great interest both to initiated Patrons and to their many uninitiated friends, as well as of great pleasure and advantage to the city that gladly received them.

In securing the first visit of the National Grange, Concord had won in sharp competition with other cities in New Hampshire and elsewhere. To this important winning, the Concord Commercial Club materially contributed by helping to secure from public-spirited citizens liberal inducements. This club was organized on the 18th of September, 1889, and was, virtually, a board of trade, tending "to unite the citizens in a common cause" looking "to the advancement of the material prosperity of the city." Its first president was ex-Mayor Edgar H. Woodman, and its membership, the first year, numbered one hundred twenty-nine, which was afterwards to be considerably increased. The club sought, from the first, to discern what was best to be done to promote the growth and prosperity of Concord, and stood ready to co-operate with grange or school board,

with city government, or any other proper agency, towards accomplishing that end. It assisted in securing a reduction in the cost of transporting coal from the seaboard. It urged the relaying of so much of the Portsmouth & Concord Railroad track as had been dismantled to the detriment of Concord. It was more successful in its efforts to secure from railroad authorities the long-desired accommodation whereby "manufacturers were enabled to ship freight to remote parts of the country on through bills of lading," with "important reduction of rates to the West and South."¹ In the early Nineties it declared the permanent location of the annual State Grange Fair in the capital city to be an object worthy of continued and persistent efforts, and at last, in 1900, a state fair of brilliant promise did find such location in Concord. The club encouraged and actively aided the three "Sleighbing Parades and Carnivals of Winter Sports," held in the month of February of the years 1891, '93, and '95, with their attractive displays affording popular enjoyment, and other incidental benefits. Under the auspices of the same organization, with Mayor Henry Robinson as its president, was also devised the celebration of Concord's "Trade Week," which was successfully carried out on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of October, 1896. The well-selected programme of that occasion emphatically illustrated, among other facts, the rapidly-attained popularity of a new means of locomotion, and of certain forms of athletics; for the Bicycle had its specially designated "day" for race and parade, while Baseball² and Football of modern style diversified the attractions of all three days of the festival.

In 1899, Governor Frank W. Rollins suggested the idea of "Old Home Week," or a festival season in late summer or early autumn, during which the sons and daughters of New Hampshire, resident elsewhere, might be specially welcomed to their old homes. The suggestion was in line with the purpose of grange, agricultural society, forestry commission, and other instrumentalities already in operation to promote state prestige and progress. The idea was urged as a practicable one, which, carried out, could not fail to awaken and keep awake a lively, widespread interest in the well-being of the Granite State.

A state association was promptly formed with the governor as president, Nahum J. Bachelder, master of the state grange, as secretary, and prominent citizens—men and women—as an executive board. Thereupon local organizations sprung up, so that each town might celebrate its own "Old Home Day." By the last week of August, selected for "Old Home Week," forty local associations had

¹ Secretary John C. Ordway's Report, 1892.

² See Baseball, in note at close of chapter.

been formed. That of Concord, the state capital, and the home of the governor who originated the experiment, naturally made the most extensive and elaborate preparations for the festival. In many places the granges were foremost in furthering the project, and everywhere they cheerfully co-operated. Successful celebrations resulted. On Thursday, the 31st of August, 1899, occurred the first observance of "Old Home Day" in Concord, filling all the hours from early morning to late evening with its interesting exercises and displays, the full description of which, as well as of those of the second celebration in 1900, is allotted to a special chapter.

About sixteen years after the organization of E. E. Sturtevant Post, No. 2, of the Grand Army of the Republic, early in January, 1868, was organized its auxiliary Woman's Relief Corps. On the afternoon of the 18th of December, 1884, in response to an invitation from a committee of the Post, several ladies came together in Pythian hall to meet Mrs. Adeline P. Kent, president of the State Relief Department,—then in the fourth or fifth year of its existence,—and to consider the advisability of forming a subordinate corps. After explanation of the purposes of the Order, several signed an application for a charter, and officers were chosen, with Mrs. Mary A. Pratt as president. In the evening the members were instituted as E. E. Sturtevant Woman's Relief Corps, No. 24, and initiated into the mysteries of the secret work. The corps entered upon its first year with forty-two charter members, and, within six years, had a membership nearly six times as large. The sisters of mercy thus enlisted in the corps—to be followed by hundreds of others in the lapse of years—went upon duty; contributing money, clothing, and other necessities for the relief of needy veterans and their families; ministering, as woman only can minister, to the sick and distressed; and, among other labors of love and patriotism, hallowing Memorial Day with becoming preparation. In course of time their example was followed, in connection with the two other posts of Concord, by the institution of Relief Corps No. 45 at Penacook, and No. 77 at West Concord.

Two hundred veterans had mustered in 1868 with the E. E. Sturtevant Post on the first Memorial Day; on the thirty-third, in 1900, only one half that number participated in the exercises of the anniversary. At the latter date, the auxiliary Relief Corps retained the membership of more than two hundred which it had reached in 1890. Accessions could keep its ranks full, but not those of the veterans. The purpose of the auxiliaries, as expressed in word and action, was to perpetuate the principles for which the veterans of the posts had fought, and their hope was to carry on the work which death should

forbid veteran hands to do. Nor was the hope groundless, for organizations in due time appeared with which the helpers of the original posts might still labor. In the Eighties, there existed in the city proper of Concord a Camp of Sons of Veterans; and, at Penacook, J. S. Durgin Camp, No. 7, had been established in the early Nineties. For some reason the camp in the city proper was not permanent, but on the 17th of October, 1892, was organized, with thirty-seven charter members, the Thomas B. Leaver Camp, No. 2, Sons of Veterans, whose name denoted its mission of filial patriotism. And now woman again took hand in a good work, and the E. Florence Barker Tent, No. 3, Daughters of Veterans, was organized on the 11th of February, 1898, with a charter membership of forty-five, and directly auxiliary to the state department of the Grand Army.

Of interesting occasional Grand Army demonstrations in Concord one was the Funeral of General Grant; another, the Dedication of the Soldiers' Memorial Arch. The latter, which occurred on the 4th of July, 1892, has been described in a special chapter. The former was observed on the 8th of August, 1885, amid a general suspension of business, with the firing of sixty-three minute guns, and by memorial services held in the First Baptist church, under the auspices of E. E. Sturtevant Post, G. A. R. At half past one in the afternoon, into the church draped in mourning, appropriately decorated with flowers, and nearly filled with the waiting congregation, the Post, eighty strong, led by Commander Gilman K. Crowell, marched, accompanied by the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans, and took seats reserved for them. Professor John H. Morey opened the exercises with an organ voluntary, which was followed by a choir service of forty voices. Prayer having been offered by the Reverend Cephas B. Crane, the memorial service of the Grand Army ritual was performed by the commander assisted by comrades. This concluded, the Reverend Daniel C. Roberts, president of the day, successively introduced the principal speakers, Major Ai B. Thompson, William M. Chase, and Amos Hadley, with whose tributes to the memory of the great deceased the exercises of the solemn occasion virtually closed.

In 1888 Concord was the scene of another interesting Grand Army event, when, on the 2d of February, during the annual state encampment of the posts and the State Relief Corps convention, the National Commander-in-Chief Rea and the Junior Vice-Commander Linehan, were received with special honors by the E. E. Sturtevant Post and its auxiliary. In the evening Phenix hall was crowded. Major Ai B. Thompson, vice-commander of the New Hampshire department, presided, and Blaisdell's Orchestra opened the exercises of the

reception with a well-rendered overture. The Reverend James K. Ewer, department chaplain, offered prayer. Mayor Robertson extended the welcome of the city to the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States, and to officers and members of the great organization, including the Woman's Relief Corps. Daniel Hall, of Dover, having, in behalf of the state department, also tendered welcome, the commander-in-chief responded in the speech of the evening. He was followed by Governor Charles H. Sawyer, Department Commander Wyatt, Mrs. Emma Stark Hampton, of Detroit, Michigan, president of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs. Celia F. P. Foster, of Milford, president of the Woman's Relief Corps of New Hampshire, William L. Foster, of Concord, and John C. Linehan. The speaking, interspersed with Mrs. Louis F. Gillette's acceptable solos, with selections by the orchestra,—including the much applauded bugle call executed upon the cornet by Arthur F. Nevers,—and with the reading of an original poem by the Reverend Daniel C. Roberts, continued beyond eleven o'clock. The crowded audience remained to the close of the exercises, and many tarried half an hour longer, to exchange hand-shakes with the distinguished guests.

In the spring of 1896 James O. Lyford was employed by the finance committee of the city government to make an examination of the books of all city officials who handled funds belonging to the city. Prior to this there had been no systematic accounting by city officials. The first accounts examined by Mr. Lyford were those of the tax collector, and this examination speedily disclosed a large deficiency running over several years. The disclosure came as a shock to the public, and, profiting by this experience which occasioned considerable loss to the city, the city government, May 12, 1896, passed an ordinance creating the office of city auditor, and defining its duties. Mr. Lyford was immediately appointed by Mayor Robinson to this position, and thus became the first Auditor of Concord. In this position he served for a little more than two years, or until his qualification as Naval Officer of Customs at the port of Boston. His immediate successors were John B. Abbott and James H. Morris.

The New Hampshire National Guard was created by law in 1878. It comprised the force of active militia in the state, and consisted, for the three years, 1878-'80, of three ten-company regiments of infantry, with two troops of cavalry, and two four-gun batteries of two platoons each, all constituting a brigade. But an amendatory law, passed in 1881, reduced the maximum number of infantry companies to twenty-four, and the number of batteries to one. The Third regiment, commanded for some years by Colonel Joab N. Pat-

terson, who had served with distinction in the Civil War, contained two infantry companies from Concord: one, the State Capital Guards, becoming in 1881 the Rollins Rifles; and the other, the Pillsbury Light Guard. In the Third regiment, the first was designated as Company C, the second as Company E.

The annual encampments were regimental until 1881, none of them being held in Concord except that of the Third. But, at that date, they became brigade; and the First, Second, and Third regiments for the first time mustered together in Concord, upon the Fair ground, where had stood the historic Camp Union during the Civil War, and where the three were thus to muster annually for sixteen years. These yearly encampments were really schools for military instruction, and continued four or five days, in September at first, but afterwards in June. The premises chosen for them came, in the year 1885, into the full possession of the state by lease and deed from the Merrimack County Agricultural Society and the city of Concord, and in 1886 a much needed state arsenal was erected upon them. Subsequently, through the efforts of Adjutant-General Ayling, they were enlarged by the purchase of adjacent land, as well as otherwise greatly improved in adaptability to their important purpose as the camp ground of the active militia of New Hampshire.

Year after year came together from all parts of the state, upon that camp ground, the officers and soldiers of the New Hampshire National Guard, for drill and practice in the duties that might be required of them in active service. Upon that tented field, at stated intervals, through almost two decades of peace, preparation was making for war that seemed, indeed, a remote contingency. But in the encampment of June, 1897, though the duties of military practice and routine were still performed in peace, yet for a portion of the National Guard the efficiency of military preparation was nearer the test of actual service in war than it was then conceived to be. Within ten months, on the 23d of April, 1898, President McKinley issued proclamation calling forth one hundred twenty-five thousand volunteers, to serve for two years in the army of the United States for carrying into effect the purpose of the resolution of congress, approved three days before, and "demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters." The Spanish-American war had come,—a war of American intervention against Spanish oppression,—a war long delayed, but finally hastened by the destruction of the *Maine*.

The quota of New Hampshire under this call was one regiment of twelve companies, with a maximum of eighty-four, or a minimum of

eighty-one officers and men, to a company, making, respectively, a total of ten hundred eight or nine hundred seventy-two. Of course the National Guard was looked to at once for supplying the required volunteers—and not in vain. Within its ranks was found the utmost readiness to enlist into the service of the United States; for the brave and patriotic spirit of the Sixties still glowed with undiminished fervor in the Nineties.

The Third regiment was selected by Governor Ramsdell as the basis of the new organization to be designated the First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers. The selection was a reasonable one, inasmuch as its commander, Robert H. Rolfe, of Concord, was the senior colonel in the brigade; but waiving this consideration it may be said without disparaging the merits of the two other regiments, that the selection was one eminently fit to be made. The officers and men of the Concord companies were of the foremost to volunteer. By the 29th of April Captain Charles H. Staniels, of Company C, had upon his record book the names of one hundred twenty-two volunteers; and Captain Otis G. Hammond, of Company E, one hundred twelve. As the Third regiment had but eight companies, four were temporarily detached from the First and Second—two from each—and transferred to the Third to complete its organization as the new regiment of volunteers.

Under orders issued by Colonel Rolfe on the 30th of April, the twelve companies reported for active duty at the familiar state camp ground in course of the first week in May; beginning on Monday the 2d, when Companies C and E of Concord, Company D of Claremont, and Company K of Laconia, appeared. On that day, too, Colonel Rolfe assumed command of the state camp ground, and shortly afterwards named the rendezvous of the new regiment Camp Ramsdell. That week "the men were supplied with service uniforms and equipments, and with overcoats, blankets, ponchos, haversacks, canteens, woolen shirts, underclothing, shoes, stockings, meat cans, knives, forks, spoons, and tin cups. Buzzarcott ovens were furnished to each company; and a full supply of tents was issued to the regiment." Rifles were put into the hands of the men the ensuing week.

It happened that the second day of May, when the regiment began to come into camp, was the one succeeding that on which Dewey had won his signal victory in the distant Philippines. Concord fully shared in the general rejoicing over the auspicious event, and celebrated it at night by a bonfire and fireworks in Railroad square. Thousands were in attendance, and a hearty enthusiasm of joy over the decisive advantage already gained, and of faith in the final and early triumph of American arms, ruled the hour.

By the 14th of May the regiment had been mustered into the national service. The twelve companies of the regiment had been divided into three battalions, designated as the First, Second, and Third, and each commanded by a major. The two Concord companies being among the first sworn in found the following battalion assignment: Company C to the First—Major Edmund Tetley of Laconia; Company E to the Second—Major William Tutherly of Concord.

On Thursday afternoon, May 12th, the governor notified the war department that the quota of New Hampshire was full, and was in the service of the United States. A review, tendered by Colonel Rolfe to Governor Ramsdell, was held on the 14th of May, at the end of the first fortnight in camp. This revealed the wonderful improvement accomplished through the strict routine of camp duty which had been maintained—a routine rendered the more necessary from the large percentage of recruits in the ranks of the reorganized regiment. The numerical strength, too, of the regiment at this review, was within two hundred of the entire strength of the state brigade that had been wont, for years, to pass with honor the grand reviews of "Governor's Day" at June encampments.

Camp Ramsdell concentrated public interest as Camp Union had done thirty-seven years before. There was now the same eager thronging of visitors from all parts of the state as then. There existed now essentially the same spirit of kindly consideration for the "soldier boys" preparing for the uncertainties of war as then, though with less opportunity for its manifestation. The Soldiers' Aid Society was temporarily revived, and the women of Concord labored, with zealous haste, to supply with articles of comfort the Concord companies; not overlooking the Franklin company, the captaincy of which had been accepted by General Joab N. Patterson, who could not allow a war to pass without personal service therein.

Concord had upon the roster of the regiment standing ready to march to the front the following officers: Colonel, Robert H. Rolfe; lieutenant-colonel, William C. Trenoweth; major, William Tutherly; adjutant, George D. Waldron; assistant surgeon, Arthur K. Day; chaplain, Frank L. Phalen; captains, Charles H. Staniels of Company C, and Otis G. Hammond of Company E; first lieutenants, Arthur F. McKellar of Company C, Thomas F. Clifford of Company E, and Daniel H. Gienty of Company G; second lieutenants, Alfred L. Trenoweth of Company C, and Charles L. Mason of Company E.

On Tuesday morning, May 17, 1898, the First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, in the War with Spain, left Camp Ramsdell on their march to the front. As the column passed out, the final

salute was given to the garrison flag, and the volunteers marched westward over the river. When the regiment neared the junction of Bridge and Main streets, its escort was met, and the line was formed for the farewell parade through the streets of the capital. A platoon of police led, followed by Peabody's Cadet Band of West Concord, and Chief Marshal Major Hiram F. Gerrish with nine aids. E. E. Sturtevant Post, G. A. R., had the right of line, followed by Thomas B. Leaver Camp, Sons of Veterans. Then came the post-office force, led by Postmaster Byron Moore, and, following in order, Grand Canton Wildey, Patriarchs Militant; Pillsbury Company, Knights of Pythias; Concord Council, Knights of Columbus; the Concord Fire Department; Concord Lodge, Ancient Order of Hibernians; the Wonolancet Club, and the High School Cadets.



Main Street, looking South from Park Street.

And now came the regiment itself, a thousand strong, with Colonel Rolfe at its head, leading the battalions in order along Main street, to the chimes of St. Paul's bells, and between the densely crowded ranks of spectators enthusiastically cheering. In front of the state house halt was called, and the regiment, taking company formation, listened to impressive words of Godspeed, pronounced by Governor Ramsdell, as he stood by the Soldiers' Memorial Arch; to other words of timely reminiscence, uttered by Concord's war mayor, Moses Humphrey, who, a generation ago, had participated in more than one occasion like the present; and, finally, to Colonel Rolfe's appropriate and modest words of response. The line re-formed, the regiment marched through Main and Freight streets to the railroad station, amid cheers upon cheers, and other demonstrations of admiring good-will from a multitude, one of the largest ever gathered in

Concord ; for business was suspended two hours, and the whole populace was out, while many from places near and remote thronged the city. The line of march was honored with elaborate decoration ; flags were everywhere, floating from projecting points, swathing doorways, draping windows, and waving in a thousand hands.

Half an hour past noon the three sections of the railroad train, each carrying a battalion, steamed out of the station, within a few minutes of each other, and the First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers in the War with Spain was on its way to the front, there to do whatever duty its country should demand.

The regiment, thus leaving Concord, with ten hundred and nine officers and men, reached Georgia within three days. On the 20th of May, it reported to Major-General John R. Brooke, commanding First Army Corps, Department of the Gulf, at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, where it was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division of the Corps. Six days later, or on the 25th of May, the president called for seventy-five thousand additional volunteers to serve for two years. The state's quota under this call was three hundred eighteen men, who were enlisted as recruits for the First New Hampshire by a recruiting party detailed from the regiment and sent to New Hampshire by direction of the secretary of war. Recruits to the requisite number were secured, and by the 5th of August, embodied with the command.

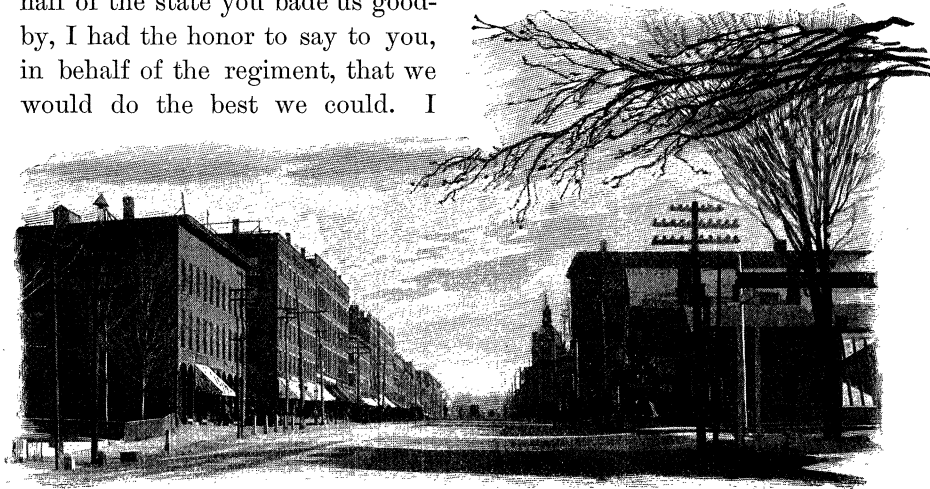
The encampment of the regiment was, for nearly three months, or until the 12th of August, at the southeast corner of the park, near Alexander's Bridge. On the 26th of June the command was ordered to be transferred to the Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps, in preparation for being sent to Santiago to reinforce General Shafter, but the order was soon revoked. On the 23d of July the regiment was put in condition to move to Porto Rico, with the entire corps, and on the 4th of August was assigned to the Provisional Corps under General Wade ; but neither of these movements was carried out.

The place of encampment was changed on the 12th of August to Smith-White Field, near Jay's Mills, whence, on the 26th of the same month, the regiment marched to Ringgold, and from there moved by rail to Lexington, Kentucky. For the hostilities of the Spanish-American War had ceased in the complete triumph of the American cause on land and sea. Having remained at Lexington until the 6th of September, the New Hampshire Volunteers started for Concord, which they reached on the evening of the 8th, just four months from the day on which their mustering into the service of the United States had begun.

Not the entire regiment, however, numbering under the two calls some thirteen hundred officers and men, thus returned. Three of its officers and twenty-three of its men had perished of typhoid fever, and two hundred eighty of its members were already at home upon sick furlough, many of them being at hospitals in Concord, Manchester, and Portsmouth. Of the ten hundred eighteen who returned on that evening of the 8th of September, sixty-four came upon the hospital train, forty-five of whom were suffering from fever; so that fewer than a thousand able-bodied men, coming upon the three sections of the regimental train, reached the Concord station between the hours of five and seven in the evening.

The somewhat belated arrival was joyfully greeted by the waiting crowd, and by the welcome of cannon and bells. Having partaken of a substantial evening meal provided by the State Soldiers' Aid Society, and issued to the men massed in Railroad square, the regiment was formed in column for the march up town on its way to camp across the river. At the junction of Pleasant street extension and Main street, it met the escort, comprising Peabody's Cadet Band, the Wonolancet Club, the Concord Fire Department, and E. E. Sturtevant Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Under the direction of Chief Marshal Louis C. Merrill, with assistants, the line of march was taken up Main street, densely lined with loudly cheering spectators, amid the glow of red fire and the discharge of rockets, until the Soldiers' Arch in front of the state house was reached. There a halt was made, and Governor Ramsdell addressed the troops in words of cordial welcome.

Colonel Rolfe responded thus: "On the 17th of May, when, in behalf of the state you bade us good-by, I had the honor to say to you, in behalf of the regiment, that we would do the best we could. I



Main Street, looking South from Centre Street.

would most respectfully refer you to the reports of those officers of the First Army Corps who have commanded and inspected the regiment as to how well we have performed our duties."

The march was then resumed, and the tired men were ere long upon their old camp ground, and soon to be asleep in their blankets under quickly-pitched shelter tents. They remained in camp until the 12th of September, when, having been paid, they took furlough for thirty days. Officers and men returned on the 12th of October, and, after physical examinations and other details had been completed, were finally, by the 31st of October, mustered out of the service of the United States.

The brigade encampment of the New Hampshire National Guard was omitted in 1898, one entire regiment and portions of the other two being absent on war duty. The encampment of 1899 came off as usual; but before that of 1900 was held the brigade had been reorganized, so that two twelve-company regiments—the First and Second—replaced the three of eight companies each, the light battery and troop of cavalry remaining as before. Under this reorganization, the Concord Light Infantry and the Capital Guards became companies of the Second regiment, retaining their letters C and E which had designated them in the Third regiment of the original National Guard, and in the First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers in the Spanish-American War.

Early in 1882 congress passed an act appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a United States court house and post-office in Concord.

At the time this act was passed Concord was honored in having two distinguished sons in high offices at Washington, Edward H. Rollins in the senate, and William E. Chandler in the cabinet of President Arthur. Moreover, Senator Rollins held the chairmanship of the important committee on public buildings, and to his efforts must be ascribed the large appropriation and a subsequent one of thirty thousand dollars.

No sooner had the structure become a certainty than discussion and dissension arose respecting its location. Several sites were proposed and urged with persistency. Among these were the Fuller corner, afterwards occupied by the Wonolancet club house; the Russell corner, where the Christian Science church was later to stand; the Mead lot; the site afterwards taken for the State Library, and the Call's Block property. To those unprejudiced, the last-named location seemed the most desirable. Call's block was a wooden residence block with brick ends, built several years before the middle of the century, and in its day was an ornament to Concord. It

extended along State street facing the state house, and was flanked at each end by property belonging to other owners. In the rear, fronting on Green street, stood several dwelling-houses. Capitol and Park streets then terminated at State street. It was plain to be seen that the new structure ought to occupy a site bounded on all sides by public streets such as Call's block and the Green street property afforded, but the difficulty of acquiring that site lay in the cost of the land. Much correspondence now passed between Mr. Folger, secretary of the treasury, and the owners of the various parcels of land. Assistance was cheerfully lent by public-spirited citizens who were desirous of seeing Concord beautified with a federal building with appropriate surroundings. Meanwhile, the city government signified its intention to extend Capitol and Park streets through to Green, thus contributing to the plan of an open square. This the city did at an outlay of fifteen thousand dollars for land damages. The remaining land and dwellings were then conveyed to the United States at a cost not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars. At the June session of the legislature, 1883, an act was promptly passed ceding to the federal government jurisdiction over the property thus acquired. Plans and specifications had been prepared by the supervising architect at Washington, and in July, 1884, bids were called for by Nahum Robinson, the construction agent representing the government. A year later the contract for the stone work was awarded, and the building went rapidly on toward completion. Owing to a change in the national administration, Mr. Robinson had retired, and Giles Wheeler succeeded him as agent in charge of the work. On the 20th of January, 1889, the building was formally occupied by the post-office force, and a few weeks later the pension office and the court rooms were put to their respective uses. Among the Concord firms employed in the construction were Donegan & Davis, Mead, Mason & Company (whose contract included the brick and stone work and the roofing), and James H. Rowell & Company. The granite came from the quarries of Sargent & Sullivan and the Fuller Company, and the million and a half of brick used in the construction

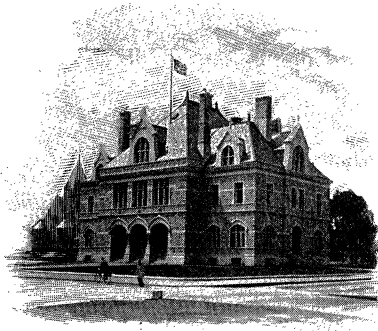


Call's Block.

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were made by Samuel Holt at his yards near the Margaret Pillsbury hospital. Before the structure was declared complete, the government found the need of a supplementary appropriation of thirty thousand dollars.

The post-office, which in 1889 found a permanent home in the government building, had, in 1881, Lysander H. Carroll as postmaster, appointed under the Garfield-Arthur administration. In Cleveland's first presidential term, George W. Crockett came into the office and held it until his death, in 1888, when Warren Clark became his successor. During the term of service of the latter, which continued into the year 1891,—the second of President Harrison's administration,—the post-office was removed from the Opera House block to its newly-prepared quarters. Henry Robinson succeeded Mr. Clark in May, 1890, and served till June, 1894. His successor, Byron Moore,



The Post-office.

appointee in Cleveland's second term, held the office until August, 1898, when, by appointment of President McKinley, Mr. Robinson entered upon his second term of service as postmaster of Concord.

As early as 1873 the local postal service had so far advanced that no fewer than fourteen hundred call and lock boxes were let at the office. About the year 1880, Postmaster Larkin borrowed from the postal authorities of Boston two small street letter-boxes and placed them on Main street—one at the corner of School street, and the other opposite the *Statesman* building. Collections were made from these two or three times a day by clerks detailed from the office. The experiment was received with so much popular favor that the City Free Delivery System was established with four carriers. These, by 1890, became nine, who daily—with fifty-two street boxes conveniently located—made from two to six collections and deliveries. Ten years later the collection and delivery of the mail required the services of more than twice as many men.

The operations of this successful system were mainly confined to the compact part of the city until 1899, when, through the well directed and enthusiastic efforts of Postmaster Robinson, effectively co-operating with the well directed purposes of the national authorities, the system of Urban Free Delivery found important development into that of Rural Free Delivery. Thereby the Concord post-office became a center of consolidated postal service in a wide and widening circuit of territory. By 1900 this circuit embraced Penacook, West Concord, East Concord, and portions of Loudon and Hopkinton; the

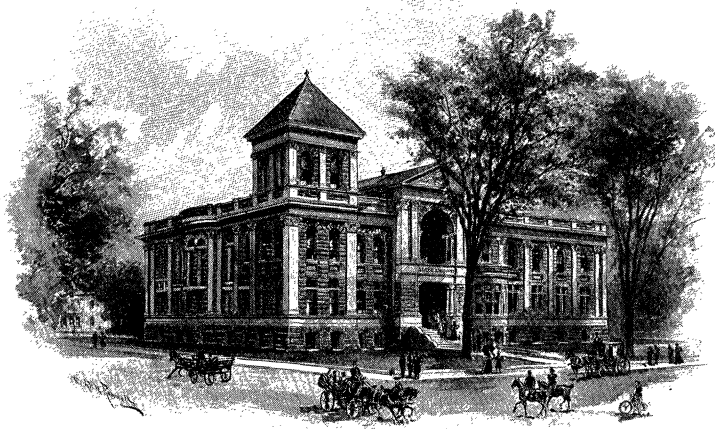
post-offices of all of which having, by wise consolidation, become "stations" of the central Concord office, and their postmasters "superintendents, or clerks in charge" thereof, but without change of official tenure or responsibility. Other towns, as Boscawen, Bow, and Dunbarton, were also early, in coming more or less directly under this system. The central office belonging to the first class, its stations became entitled to the equipments and advantages of their principal. The West Concord station was assigned one city and one rural carrier, and that of Penacook three carriers in each branch of the service. Generally the stations themselves were, wherever practicable, made delivery centers of other rural routes, for daily distributing more widely mail received from the carriers over routes directly radiating from the central office. Besides, the local rural system under the immediate supervision of the Concord office came to be closely associated with similar systems having other centers; and carriers frequently promoted facility of postal communication by interchanging mails. It was thus that what may be called the Concord Postal System came to comprise a city and rural-carrier service, covering hundreds of square miles, and accommodating thousands of gratified urban and rural beneficiaries with daily mail collections and deliveries made at their very doors. In all other branches of the postal service, the principal office was also abreast with the increasing demands of public convenience; as, in the instance of money order and stamp-selling accommodation, to help in supplying which required the establishment of three special sub-stations in the city proper. In fine, the closing years of the century found the Concord post-office a model one, ably directed and conducted in all its departments, one, indeed, of the "first class," in the broadest and best sense of that term, and enjoying the due appreciation of the Post-office Department at Washington, as often expressed in high commendation.¹

For ten years from 1881, the subject of providing new quarters for the State Library, hitherto occupying rooms in the state house, had been agitated at five biennial sessions of the legislature, when, in 1891, a definite practical solution was reached. A legislative appropriation of one hundred seventy-five thousand dollars was then made suitably to accommodate the state library, and the law court of New Hampshire. Of that sum, twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars was expended for a convenient site at the corner of State and Park streets, over against the northwest angle of the state house park. The work of construction was placed under the general charge of four commissioners, one of whom was Benjamin A. Kimball, of Concord. The special superintendency was entrusted to Giles Wheeler,

¹ See Personnel of the Concord Post-office in 1900, in note at close of chapter.

also of Concord, who had performed similar service in the recent erection of the United States government building.

After the work was begun, it was found necessary to vary, by enlargements, the original architectural plans, and to meet the necessity, the legislature of 1893 made an additional appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars. Nor was Concord remiss in contributing



State Library.

to the best success of the undertaking; for, in June, 1891, the city council voted to acquire certain lands on Centre street to be used as a public park in connection with the state library lot. In April, 1892, the city proceeded to take those lands under au-

thority granted by the legislature, and finally, on the 20th of December of the same year, appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the payment of the amounts severally awarded to the owners of said property. This opening northward to Centre street much enhanced the eligibility of the library site.

The building—the erection of which was completed in 1894 at a total cost to the state of three hundred thirteen thousand six hundred eighty-seven dollars and thirty-nine cents—was fashioned after the architectural type known as the Romanesque; its main material was New Hampshire granite,—the red stone of Conway and the white of Concord, fitly conjoined for enduring strength and graceful ornament; and, in its finish and appointments throughout, the claims of beauty as well as of utility were duly recognized.

On the 8th of January, 1895, occurred the formal dedication of the completed edifice, in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage, including members of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government of New Hampshire—a brilliant function, creditable alike to city and state.

During the score of years ending with 1900 the field of politics in New Hampshire continued to be stiffly contested, and closely, too, until the last three biennial elections of the period. Besides the

two main contesting parties, others, upon special issues, such as Prohibition and Populism, came at sundry times into the battle of the ballots, but, generally, affected rather the immediate returns of an election than its ultimate results. Thus, in 1886, 1888, and 1890, the Prohibition vote, varying in round numbers from fifteen hundred to two thousand, overcame Republican pluralities at the polls only to have them turned into majorities by Republican legislatures.

The Republican candidates in five presidential elections all received majorities in New Hampshire, though in the years 1884 and 1892 a Democratic president was elected. As the state went in those national contests so went its capital. In the state elections, also, Concord always gave Republican majorities; but in the municipal elections of 1886 and 1898¹ Democratic mayors were chosen. During the whole period, New Hampshire's two seats in the senate of the United States were filled by Republicans, both of whom, it may be added, were, throughout the Nineties, citizens of Concord.

Another Constitutional Convention was held in January, 1889, consisting of three hundred twenty-one delegates, and continuing in session ten days. Concord supplied the following delegation: George H. Curtis, Benjamin T. Putney, Joseph B. Walker, Amos Hadley, Luther P. Durgin, Charles C. Danforth, Edgar H. Woodman, George H. Emery, Benjamin A. Kimball, James L. Mason, Isaac P. Clifford.

Seven amendments were adopted, and referred to popular decision in town-meetings to be held in March, 1889. They were: 1. Changing the time for the meeting of the legislature, and for commencing the terms of office of the executive and legislative departments, from June to January; 2. Compensating members of the legislature by a fixed salary; 3. Filling vacancies in the state senate by new popular elections; 4. Providing that the speaker of the house act as governor, in case of vacancies in the offices of governor and president of the senate; 5. Prohibiting the manufacture or sale, or keeping for sale, of intoxicating liquor as a beverage; 6. Amending article six of the Bill of Rights so as to make it non-sectarian; 7. Making new provision as to representation in classed towns. Of these propositions all but the fifth and sixth were approved by the requisite popular vote in the state; in Concord, majorities were cast against the first and fifth. The amendment as to the time of inaugurating the state government went into effect in 1891—and with the change the time-honored "Election Day" of June, elsewhere mentioned and described, became a thing of the past.

The figures of population have, as occasion required, been noted in

¹ See Mayoralty Vote, in note at close of chapter.

previous narration. Now, by 1900, they had come to count nearly twenty thousand. The increase during the one hundred seventy-five years of civilized occupation, though not rapid, had been a steady and healthy process. European immigration—Irish, French, English, Scotch, Swedish, and Italian—had contributed thereto, and, generally, with ready assimilation, and without tendency to deteriorate the quality of citizenship.¹

The period embraced in the twenty years from 1880 to 1900, and reviewed in this chapter, was one of much importance in the history of Concord. To it the advantages of earlier periods fell as a valuable legacy to be wisely improved; and Concord has not failed to meet the exacting demands of the progress of the age, in adopting new devices promotive of the public and private welfare. Improvement in old ways of doing, and the introduction of new and better ones have always been in order. The postal system and the several municipal departments—water, fire, sewerage, health, police, and highway—have all been bettered. The appliance of electricity to telephonic, to lighting, to heating, and to motor purposes has become an essential matter-of-course. The means of social, intellectual, moral, and religious culture have been improved and multiplied. Fraternal and benevolent effort has opened hospitals and homes for the sick, the aged, and the friendless. As population and resources have increased, the former has extended north and south, east and west, within the territory of Concord, greatly enlarging the area of comfortable—not infrequently elegant—habitation. Such are some of the conspicuous features of the city's progress during the two decades under consideration.

At the end of so important and propitious a period, this sketch of historic evolution for six generations comes to its close, and fastens its threads of continuous narrative at the opening portals of the Twentieth Century; while, through these portals, come gleams from the smiling face of a kindly Providence to promise a bright future for Concord.

NOTES.

Number and Official Tenure of Water Commissioners. An ordinance was passed in 1891, making the number of water commissioners eight instead of six, and their term of office four years instead of three. Until 1885 the term had been two years.

Detached Facts as to the Fire Department. In 1880 James N. Lauder held the office of chief engineer; his associates being Nathaniel H. Haskell, Charles M. Lang, William D. Ladd, Daniel B. Newhall,

¹ See Census, in note at close of chapter.

George L. Lovejoy (Precinct), George W. Corey (Ward 1), Cyrus R. Robinson (Ward 2), and Harrison Partridge (Ward 3). The apparatus of the department was enumerated as follows: Two steamers,—Kearsarge and Governor Hill, the latter out of commission; the Eagle Hose, the Alert Hose, the Good Will Hose, and the Hook and Ladder; with Pioneer (Ward 1), Old Fort (Ward 2), Cataract (Ward 3),—all hand machines. The total value of houses, lots, engines, hose, implements, clothing, in short, everything belonging to the entire department, was \$67,595.50. Another item of valuation, not included in the foregoing, was that of public reservoirs. Of these there were twenty-three; the largest and most important being the huge receptacle in the high school yard, with a capacity of three thousand cubic feet, and valued at seven hundred dollars. The importance of this reservoir consisted in the overflow it supplied to several other reservoirs in the vicinity. But the largest and most indispensable water supply was found in the tank of the great gas-holder in the rear of Rumford block, whose capacity was estimated at forty-four thousand cubic feet. The number of men on the rolls was one hundred eighty-seven, only seventy-five of whom belonged to the city proper. The cost of maintaining the department at that time came to about seven thousand dollars annually.

By 1880, Concord had outgrown Article 7 of the Regulations, which provided that the bells (church and Board of Trade) should at first ring a general fire alarm, and when the locality of the fire was known the number of the ward should be struck and repeated for at least ten minutes. Under the chieftaincy of John M. Hill, 1882–1885, the fire department was kept at a high standard and strengthened by improvements. From his boyhood Mr. Hill had manifested an active interest in it, and had served for many years as a volunteer fireman. He came to the office of chief with well-defined ideas concerning his duties and the nature of the service. The number of assistant engineers for the city proper was reduced to three, one to each central ward. They were Joseph S. Merrill, Daniel B. Newhall, and Benjamin F. Tucker. These officers carefully inspected business blocks and public buildings, examined dangerous localities, and prepared themselves to meet the unlooked for emergencies of fire. The “Governor Hill,” having been in commission for twenty-one years, now made way for a modern successor of the same name. The “Kearsarge” underwent thorough repairs, new hose wagons were added and also a supply wagon for the steamers; while at Penacook a brick engine-house was built and the hand machine replaced with a Silsby steamer. During Mr. Hill’s term of office the “Alert Company” introduced the hose wagon, an innovation which was soon to

supersede the old-fashioned hose reel and to contribute greatly to the efficiency of the department. To maintain the department during these years cost the people of Concord not far from eleven thousand dollars annually.

In 1896 the force and apparatus of the department were as follows: at the Central station a first-class Amoskeag steamer, "Eagle," with hose wagon, thirteen men; a second-class Amoskeag steamer, "Kearsarge," similarly equipped; a relief Amoskeag steamer, "Governor Hill," in charge of an engineer and fireman; a double 60-gallon tank Holloway chemical engine, with two men; a Hook and Ladder Company, twenty-one men; and nine horses with swing harnesses, and six permanent men. At the "Alert" house on Washington street was a modern hose wagon, a horse, and a permanent man, the company numbering eleven members. The "Good Will" house on South State and Concord streets contained a wagon and equipment and company membership similar in every respect to the "Alert." At Penacook, the steamer "Pioneer," a fourth-class Silsby, mustered a force of twenty-eight men who furnished the motive power in case of fire. West Concord had a Hunneman 6-inch cylinder hand machine and a four-wheeled reel. Here a horse was kept. The "Cataract" company numbered thirty men. The "Old Fort," in East Concord, had an engine not unlike that at West Concord. Of fabric hose the precinct had eighty-six hundred feet; Penacook, twenty-two hundred; West Concord, seven hundred fifty; and East Concord,—partial to home industry,—four hundred fifty feet of leather hose. The valuation of all property belonging to the department, including buildings, engines, fixtures, tools, hose, and fire alarm, was inventoried in 1896 at the sum of one hundred two thousand dollars.

Earlier Street Lighting. Before the introduction of electricity, the city essayed to light its streets with gas for a sum seldom exceeding \$2,500. On moonlight nights the lamp-lighter generally cancelled his rounds. The hours of lighting within the precinct, exclusive of Main street, usually comprised the time from sunset to eleven o'clock.

Shakespeare Clubs. By the deed of gift of the Fowler Public Library building, a room was devoted "to the accommodation of the numerous Shakespeare clubs of Concord." Therein was recognition of the gratifying fact that, in the Eighties and Nineties, a most commendable interest in the study of the best English literature prevailed in the community. By the many who enjoyed the refreshing privileges of the club seasons, such names as Stratford, Avon, and Warwick were ever to be remembered with delight.

Bands, etc. Fisherville early had its cornet band, later designated as Brown's; the city proper its brass bands, under various special

names. Upon the establishment of the New Hampshire National Guard, the organization, at first known as the Third Regiment Band, but, after the Spanish-American War, as the Second Regiment, was formed, and, under the leadership of Arthur F. Nevers, outlived the century, as also did Blaisdell's Orchestra, dating from 1865. Subsequently other orchestras, such as Stewartson's, and vocal combinations, such as the Schubert Quartette, arose to meet musical demands in Concord and elsewhere.

Liquor Agencies. When the Prohibitory law went into effect in 1855, two liquor agencies were established in Concord,—one in the city proper, the other in Penacook,—where might be lawfully sold liquors for medicinal, mechanical, and chemical purposes. These continued in operation until 1876, when they were closed: the one at Penacook, by the refusal of the board of mayor and aldermen to appoint an agent at that place; the one in the city proper, by an ordinance of the city council passed April 29, instructing Mayor Pillsbury and the committee on police and licenses “to close out and abolish the City Liquor Agency on or before July 1, 1876.” The ordinance was carried out on the day appointed, and the liquors and other property of the agency were removed to the basement of the City Hall building. Concord, thenceforward for twelve years, had no liquor agency. On the 31st of March, 1888, the city council resolved “that it” was “inexpedient to appoint liquor agents for the city of Concord at present.” But on the 28th of April, a joint resolution was passed repealing that of March, and requesting, in view of “the public necessity,” the board of mayor and aldermen to appoint a liquor agent “at the present meeting.” This action was hastened by a petition signed by all the clergymen of Concord. Nathaniel F. Lund was appointed agent,—entering upon duty in June, 1888.

Labor Day. The legislature of 1891 established a new holiday, entitled Labor Day. This was first celebrated in Concord by employed labor mostly organized; on Monday, the 7th of September, 1891, a procession of labor unions, with inscribed banners, passed through the streets in the morning, and was reviewed in front of the Eagle hotel by Governor Tuttle and Mayor Clapp. A trip was then taken by railroad to Lake Shore Park, where a programme of sports was carried out, and two concerts were given by the Third Regiment Band. There was also dancing at the pavilion, with music by the Capital City Orchestra. Thus was spent in much enjoyment the holiday, as similarly would be many another.

Baseball. This game dates back, in Concord, to 1869, when, and in the immediately subsequent years, Concord teams met such famous champions as the “White Stockings” and the “Rockfords.” In

1884 the games were at first held on the camp ground across the river; but on the 4th of July the grounds at Fosterville were opened. Notable games were played, in 1885-'86, with Manchester. Two thousand people witnessed some of them, and the players, when they won, were honored with parades, fireworks, and banquets. Not much was done in the intermediate years till 1889, when new grounds were prepared and some professional games were played. By 1892 the Wonolancet Club, recently organized, had put a good team a-field, and, the next year, fine matches were played with the Young Men's Christian Association. The latter organization had, in 1894, an excellent "nine on the diamond." After a year's rest, a city league was formed, which played in 1896 and 1897.

Personnel of the Concord Post-office in 1900. The official list of persons employed in the central or home office of the Concord Post-office system was, in 1900, as follows; Postmaster, Henry Robinson; assistant postmaster, William I. Leighton; superintendent of delivery, William A. Nutter; secretary to postmaster, William M. Haggett; chief letter distributor, William W. Elkin; paper distributor, Edward Saltmarsh; registry clerk, James J. Quinn; stamp clerk, John F. Cahill; letter distributor, John H. Wason; money order and registry clerk, Frank L. Lane; stamper, John W. Allen; general utility clerks, Harry H. Chase, Joseph G. Jones; registry clerk, Joseph D. Pendergast; substitute clerk, Edward F. Brooks.

Mayoralty Vote. The vote for mayor at the election in November, 1898, stood as follows: For Nathaniel E. Martin, Democrat, 2,269; John B. Abbott, Republican, 1,948; scattering, 70; Martin's majority, 251; total vote, 4,287.

Concord Men in Official Positions, 1880-1900. Secretary of Navy, William E. Chandler, 1882-'85. United States Senators, Edward H. Rollins, William E. Chandler, Jacob H. Gallinger. Member of Congress, Jacob H. Gallinger. Naval Officer of Customs, James O. Lyford. Governor, Frank W. Rollins, 1899-1901; Councilors, Lyman D. Stevens, 1881-'83; Benjamin A. Kimball, 1885-'87; John C. Linehan, 1887-'89. State Senators, John Kimball, 1881-'83; Charles H. Amsden, Henry Robinson, 1883-'85; Lyman D. Stevens, 1885-'87; Enoch Gerrish, 1887-'89; Charles R. Corning, 1889-'91; George A. Cummings, 1891-'93; Joseph B. Walker, 1893-'95; Frank W. Rollins, Edmund H. Brown, 1895-'97; Gardner B. Emmons, 1897-'99; Charles C. Danforth, 1899-1901. Presidents of the Senate, John Kimball, Frank W. Rollins. Speaker of House, Samuel C. Eastman, 1883. Secretaries of State, Ai B. Thompson, Edward N. Pearson. State Treasurer, Solon A. Carter. Bank Commissioners, James O. Lyford, Thomas J. Walker. Insurance Com-

missioners, Oliver Pillsbury, John C. Linehan. Labor Commissioners, John W. Bourlet, Lysander H. Carroll. State Librarians, William H. Kimball, Arthur H. Chase.

The Census. The following figures show the population of Concord from 1790—when the first national census was taken—to 1900: 1790, 1,747; 1800, 2,052; 1810, 2,393; 1820, 2,838; 1830, 3,727; 1840, 4,903; 1850, 8,576; 1860, 10,896; 1870, 12,241; 1880, 13,843; 1890, 17,004; 1900, 19,632.

Dedication of Odd Fellows' Home. In 1886 the historic site called the "President Pierce property," containing about five acres, passed into the ownership of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of New Hampshire. Work was at once begun on a State Home for aged members of the Order and was completed in the spring of 1887. The formal dedication took place on Thursday, the 16th of June. Great preparations had been made for the occasion, and the crowds streaming along the sidewalks brought to mind recollections of the old-time Election Day. The Order was represented by organizations from all parts of the state.

The long parade started from Railroad square soon after eleven o'clock, under the chief marshalship of Captain S. S. Piper of Manchester, and marched directly to the Home. A platoon of Manchester policemen led the procession, consisting of high officers of the Patriarchs Militant of New England, the First Regiment, Patriarchs Militant of New Hampshire,—Loren S. Richardson, colonel,—Canton Wildey of Concord, Third Regiment Band, Canton Pawtucket of Lowell, with band, which, together with cantons from Manchester, Dover, Suncook, Laconia, Newport, Nashua, Keene, Portsmouth, and St. Johnsbury, Vt., composed the first division. The second division, commanded by William K. Norton, was made up from cantons representing Concord, Hillsborough, Laconia, Hooksett, Deerfield, Sun-



Odd Fellows' Home.

cook, Warner, and Candia. In this division were several bands of music. Then followed carriages filled with distinguished guests and national officers of the Order. Among the guests were Governor Charles H. Sawyer and his council, U. S. Senator William E. Chandler, Frank D. Currier, president of the state senate, Alvin Burleigh, speaker of the house, Daniel Barnard, attorney-general, Grand Sire John H. White of New York, Deputy Grand Sire John C. Underwood of Kentucky, John Kimball and George A. Cummings, trustees of the Home, Grand Master John A. Glidden of Dover, John H. Albin, judge advocate on the staff of General Underwood, Joseph Kidder of Manchester, grand secretary, Colonel H. W. Pond of Kansas, Luther F. McKinney, Horace A. Brown, Lorenzo K. Peacock, Benjamin A. Kimball, Peter Sanborn, and many others. On arriving at the Home, whither a large concourse of spectators had been drawn—the procession having formed in review—the carriages passed through the long lines to the platform erected beneath the shade of the beautiful oak grove. After music by the bands and the singing of an ode, John Kimball delivered an address of a historical nature, telling of the inception and building of the Home. Grand Master Glidden was the next speaker, who closed with introducing ex-Governor Underwood of Kentucky, deputy grand sire of the Order. An original dedicatory ode written by Benjamin P. Shillaber, “God Bless Our Home,” was then sung, after which the speaking was continued. Grand Sire John H. White delivered an impressive address, which brought to conclusion the dedicatory exercises of the home. The procession then reforming proceeded to City Hall, where a banquet was served. So numerous were the guests that a large tent was pitched west of the building, capable of accommodating several hundred diners. In the evening a reception to the invited guests was given by the Odd Fellows of Concord, after which an exemplification of the secret work was performed in Odd Fellows’ Hall.

Presidential Visits. Concord had, down to 1900, been visited by seven presidents of the United States while in office, namely, in order from the first, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Pierce, Grant, Hayes, and Harrison. The visits have been fully described in sketch and special chapter.

Change of Names. In the Forties Long (earlier Rattlesnake) pond began to be known as Lake Penacook. In the Eighties the name Penacook began to be applied to the precinct known as Fisherville.

Long-Lived Societies. The Female Charitable, the Female Benevolent, and the Seaman’s Friend are the oldest benevolent societies living to the end of the century, and bidding fair to live many years

beyond. The first was founded in 1812; the second in 1835, the third in 1834. The purpose of the last mentioned organization is denoted by its name. Its social features have always been attractive, while, under its auspices, excellent occasional lectures upon miscellaneous topics have been heard.

The Bridewell. By a vote of the town, in 1830, the selectmen provided a bridewell. Its cost was thirty dollars and seventy-eight cents. It was situated in the basement of the wooden building opposite Gass's American House. This inexpensive place of detention for vagrants and disorderly persons arrested answered its purpose for years.

Tithing-men. Almost from the earliest years of Concord into the Twenties of the nineteenth century, tithing-men (or tything-men as anciently written) belonged to the list of town officers annually elected. They constituted a sort of Sunday police force, having the special function of helping to enforce Sunday laws and to preserve order during divine service. For some reason, at the town-meeting of 1807, no "tything-man" was elected distinctively as such; but care was taken to provide for the performance of one of the duties of such an officer, in the following final vote before adjournment: "That Samuel Butters take care of the boys in the meeting house on Sundays."

Corrected Military Lists. Here are added to the names of Revolutionary soldiers, as given in the notes of Chapter VIII of the Narrative Sketch, the following that may possibly belong there: John Anderson, John Austin, Benjamin Cate, Lieutenant William Chamberlain, Solomon Chapman, Pratt Chase, Josiah Eastman, Philip Hariman, Barnes Hesseltine, John Hinkson, William Lyons, Nathaniel Martin, James Moulton, William Perkins, Lieutenant Asa Potter, Jr., Ephraim Potter, William Ramsay, James Robinson, John D. Robinson, Benjamin Rollins, William Stone, William Symms, James Thomas, Cæsar Thompson, Henry Thompson, James Whittemore.

In the tabulated list of Concord men serving in the Civil War, printed with the present chapter, the name of George A. Parker, assistant surgeon, United States Navy, who died on the *De Soto*, does not appear. His name is in the Adjutant-General's Report, but his residence is unfortunately given as "New Hampshire" only, "Concord" being omitted, consequently the name of Surgeon Parker was not found by the compiler of the tabulated list.

Erratum. On page 386, near middle of the fifth line from bottom, read *Tahanto* for *Rumford*.

CONCORD SOLDIERS IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

Ahern, Charles B. F.	Gauthier, Alfred	Pitkin, Harry L., 2d Lieut.
Angwin, John H., Sgt.	Gee, Allen M.	Quinn, James J.
Atwood, Scott W.	Gibney, Frank E.	Quinn, William
Badger, Albert F.	Gienty, Daniel H., Lieut.	Reed, Harold S.
Barnes, William	Giles, John S., Corp.	Richardson, Edward W., 2d Lieut.
Batchelder, Luther H., Sgt.	Glennon, Edward J.	Robbins, Joseph C., Corp.
Battis, Ernest A.	Goff, Charles A.	Roberts, Nathan A.
Bean, Willis S.	Goodhue, Clarence A., 2d Lieut.	Roberts, John F.
Bennett, Harry P., Co. Q. M. Sgt.	Goodchild, Joseph	Rolfe, Robert H., Col.
Brown, Frank G.	Green, Fred L., Corp.	Roers, Charles J., Corp.
Brown, Frank W., 2d Lieut.	Halloran, Edward A.	Rowe, Frank A.
Brown, William J.	Hammond, Otis G., Capt.	Sanders, Herbert M., Corp.
Bullock, Isaac N.	Hartshorn, Grant R., Corp.	Sawyer, Willis J., Corp.
Burnham, William F., Sgt.	Herter, Fritz	Scales, Albert F.
Burnside, William E.	Henry, William	Scales, William O.
Burt, Clarence A.	Himes, Vaughan V., 1st Sgt.	Secord, Herbert W., Corp.
Buzzell, Herman H., Artificer.	Hinds, Jesse G.	Seely, Henry A.
Brooks, Charles T.	Hinds, William L.	Seely, John P.
Cain, Juston H., Co. Q. M. Sgt.	Hill, Frank A.	Shaughnessy, Thomas
Carpenter, Alfred W.	Johnston, James H.	Shea, James W.
Carroll, William J.	Jones, Henry J.	Shricker, John F.
Carter, John	Jones, Richard, Corp.	Smith, James W.
Chase, John D.	Jordan, John E.	Smith, John J.
Clark, Edgar D., Sgt.	Keeler, Fred W., Corp.	Smith, Sydney F.
Clifford, Thomas F., Capt.	Kimball, Willis G. C., Jr., Sgt.	Spaulding, Thomas, Jr.
Cochrane, Robert W.	King, Thomas E.	Spaulding, George E.
Codner, James	Lane, Harry N.	Staniels, Charles H., Capt.
Colbert, Daniel E.	Leighton, Archie M., Co. Q. M. Sgt.	Stanley, Charles E., Corp.
Colby, Harry	Lewis, Stacy A.	Swenson, Omar S.
Cole, Frank O., Sgt.	Lydon, Robert E.	Sprague, Fred A.
Corbett, William J.	Malanson, Henry	Tracy, William E., Corp.
Cote, Louis	Marcie, Rodolph	Trenoweth, Alfred L., 1st Lieut.
Cotter, William M.	Marshall, Albert D.	Trenoweth, William C., Lieut.-Col.
Corser, C. Herman	Mason, Charles L., 1st Lieut.	Truchon, Frank
Createu, Joseph A.	McDonald, William F.	Tucker, Warren L.
Crockett, Micah D.	McKellar, Arthur F., Capt.	Tutherly, William, Major.
Currier, Arthur A.	McKenna, Frank P.	Tucker, Harry S.
Carrier, Edgar L.	Maclea, James T.	Voyer, Napoleon P.
Day, Arthur K., Asst. Surg.	McLaughlin, John C.	Waldron, George D., Adjutant.
Desaulniers, Philemon	McNulty, Frank J.	Waldron, Robert E.
Donovan, Charles W.	McPhillips, Frank E.	Walke, A. Carter, Corp.
Donovan, Henry	Miner, George W.	Webster, Albert J.
Dow, Levi S.	Miner, Napoleon N.	West, Solomon B., Sgt.-Major.
Downing, George H., Corp.	O'Neil, Eugene, Corp.	White, Elwin B.
Driscoll, James H.	Palmer, Harry E.	Wilcox, John W. L.
Dudley, Gale	Pack, H. Leon	Wilkins, Russell, Asst. Surg.
Elliott, Fred W.	Parkinson, John T.	Wilmot, James, Corp.
Emerson, Leon H.	Parsons, Frank L.	Wilmot, Willie C.
Faucher, George J.	Patterson, Allan B.	Wood, Clarence N.
Ferrin, John E.	Patterson, Joab N., Capt.	Woodbury, Charles R.
Foster, Reginald S., Corp.	Perkins, Orrin	Woods, George H.
Fyfe, James E.	Perry, Charles A.	Wright, Charles
Gage, Clarence J.	Phalen, Frank L., Chap.	
Gault, Arthur L.	Phillips, George S.	

END OF NARRATIVE SKETCH.